The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Greece Now Reported Ready to Sign the Protocol.

Withdrawal of the Papal Nuncio from Madrid.

The Proposition to Annex St. Domingo to the United States.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Report that Greece Accedes to the Decisions of the Paris Conference.

PARIS, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The Russian Government, through its Minister at Athens, urges Greece to accede to the propositions of the Conference of Paris. It is rumored here to-day that the Greek Government has yielded, and will sign the protocol.

SPAIN.

The Papal Nuncio Ordered to Withdraw from Madrid.

MADRID, Sunday, Jan. 31.

Monsignor Franconi, the Papal Nuncio, is about to withdraw from Madrid. All the foreign Ministers in this city, with the exception of the representative of Russia, have protested against the insults offered to the Nuncio.

HAYTI.

Seizure of Two French Blockade Runners—The French Admiral Compels their Surrender.

HAVANA, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The following news has been received from Port-au-Prince:

The Haytian steamer *Soleure* seized two French vessels in the harbor of St. Marc for running the blockade. The French Admiral, hearing of the affair, compelled the Government to surrender the vessels. He declared that the blockade of the Haytian coast was ineffective; that the occasional calling of a man-of-war at a port was not sufficient to establish a state of blockade, and that Hayti had no right to seize foreign vessels running into ports the blockade of which is not maintained.

The report of the capture of Aux Cayes, by the forces of SALNAVE, is not confirmed; but it is believed that Aux Cayes, Jacmel and Jeremie, and other towns on the southern coast, will soon be obliged to surrender.

The condition of affairs in the northern district of Hayti is unchanged.

Business is reviving at Port-au-Prince.

The United States steamer *Kansas* had sailed for Aspinwall, and the steamer *Nantic* was expected at Port-au-Prince to take her place.

Terrible Women in St. Louis—An Endless Fight in Session.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Jan. 31.

At a meeting of the Women's Suffrage Association yesterday the statement of the City Assessor was read, stating that there are over 9,000 tax paying women in this city, representing property assessed at $14,500,000.

Gov. HAWLEY, of Kansas, received, yesterday, a dispatch from the Sheriff of Saline County, Saline, Kansas, Jan. 30, to the effect that the citizens on the Saline River had a fight with the Pawnee Indians, yesterday, at Mulberry Creek, fourteen miles distant, in which seven Indians were killed. The Indians were trying to run off the stock, and had robbed some houses on Saline River, which caused the trouble. There were no whites killed. The Indians fired first.

Railroad Accident in Tennessee—An Engineer Killed.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Jan. 31.

An accident occurred near Glendale, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, yesterday morning, to the express train while crossing the trestle, the latter giving way and precipitating the engine, express and baggage cars into the creek below, and killing JOHN THOMAS, engineer. The fireman, express messenger and baggage-master were severely injured.

Sailing of the Golden City for Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 30.

The steamer *Golden City* sailed for Panama to-day, carrying $680,000 in treasure, of which $588,000 is for New-York, and $91,000 for France.

Gov. MCCORMICK, the delegate to Congress from Arizona, is a passenger on his way to Washington.

WASHINGTON.

A Proposition to Annex St. Domingo—Internal Revenue Matters—A Bill Regarding Starving Fishes.

Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 31.

The attitude of the Island Republics in the West Indies—St. Domingo and Hayti—toward this Government, may be judged by the fact that a proposition will be introduced in the House to-morrow, by Judge ORTH, of Indiana, who is a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, proposing the annexation of St. Domingo. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago Gen. BANKS proposed a protectorate scheme for the same Republics which was voted down. Since then such further developments have been made as to bring the subject up again in a different shape. A meeting of the Committee will be held to-morrow morning, and it is believed a majority will sanction the proposition, but in any event, Judge ORTH, if he can obtain the floor, will submit a series of resolutions on the subject, embracing in brief these propositions, that the territory belonging to the Dominican Government shall, upon the application of the Government and people of said Republic, be admitted into the Union as a Territory of the United States, to be called the Territory of St. Domingo, upon certain terms and conditions, to wit: First—The people shall adopt a republican form of territorial government; such action of the people shall be by and with the consent of the existing Government of said Republic; such form of government shall be submitted to Congress for approval; the admission of such Territory shall be with a view of the ultimate establishment of a State Government republican in form; and that any other Territory in the West Indies whose people and Government shall apply for admission as a Territory shall be admitted upon the same terms and conditions. It is hardly necessary to add that the bold proposition was something substantial back of it, whether it succeeds or not. There is authority for saying that these Republics are kneeling at our doors, and the question is no longer whether we shall buy them or protect them, but whether we will take them for nothing. As the President has been called on by the House for any correspondence there may be on the subject, there may be further developments soon.

FRAUDULENT DRAWBACK CLAIMS.

The attempt of the accounting officers of the Treasury to throw the entire responsibility of passing the fraudulent drawback claims upon the Internal Revenue Bureau is scarcely fair. It is true that the auditors and first record in the Revenue Bureau put the evidence of fraud which the papers bear in just as apparent to the Auditor and the Comptroller as to the Commissioner, and because it was not discovered in the latter's office is no good reason why it ought not have been discovered afterward.

THE PAY OF CLERKS.

The twenty per cent. proposition for increase of clerks' pay will come up in the House to-morrow on a Resolution by Mr. EGAN, of Indiana, to vote an extra compensation of ten per cent. The feeling of the House against matters of expenditure like this has been increasing rapidly of late, and it is doubtful if even ten per cent. can get through.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Major-Gen. PECK and Brig.-Gen. IRVILLE, of the Pay Department, were examined by the Military Committee of the House yesterday. The former was not prepared to recommend any very material changes in the organization of the army as at present. Gen. IRVILLE thought that the Pay, Quartermaster and Commissary Departments might all be consolidated into a Department of Supplies and Disbursements, and administered by half the present number of officers.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 31, 1869.

EXPLOSIVE LIQUIDS.

Mr. WOODHEAD on leave introduced the following bill in the House of Representatives on Friday, providing for the better security of life and property from the dangers of coal oil, crude petroleum, and their products, and for other purposes:

Be it enacted & by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected in such manner and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, a tax of —— cents upon every barrel of distilled or refined coal oil or petroleum which shall be of the quality marked No. 1, as hereinafter provided; and a tax of —— cents upon every barrel of distilled or refined oil or petroleum which shall not be equal in quality or grade to No. 1; and upon every barrel of benzine, benzole, gasine, gasoline, and all other like products of coal oil or petroleum, and upon every barrel of crude coal oil or petroleum, and there shall be levied and collected a tax of —— cents upon every gallon of such distilled or refined oil or petroleum which shall not be in quality or grade No. 1; and upon every gallon of benzine, benzole, gasine, naptha, gasoline, or other like products of coal oil or petroleum in the hands of any person or persons for sale, or used in any manufacture or business.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint inspectors of distilled or refined coal oil or petroleum, whose duty it shall be to examine and test such oil or petroleum, and affix to all casks and packages containing such oil or petroleum, a stamp or mark indicating the quality of all coal oil or petroleum that shall be distilled or refined in any State, Territory or district in the United States, and if any person shall sell or remove from any distillery or refining establishment where coal oil or petroleum has been distilled or refined, any refined or distilled oil without complying with the provisions of the act, such oil as said or removed shall be seized and forfeited to the United States; and such person or persons so offending shall be subject to a penalty of $1,000, which shall be recovered before any Court of competent jurisdiction, one-half of such penalty to be for the benefit of the informer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to ascertain the quality of distilled or refined coal oil or petroleum, it shall be submitted by the inspectors thereof to the test of —— degrees by the Fahrenheit thermometer, or such other mode of testing by which its quality shall be ascertained, as shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury; and all such oil, when tested by the Fahrenheit thermometer, shall emit —— degrees of the Fahrenheit thermometer, shall be designated as No. 1 refined oil, and all such oil which will ignite at a lower temperature than 110 degrees, when tested as aforesaid, and all benzine, benzole, naptha, gasoline, and all other dangerous products of coal oil or petroleum, shall be put into barrels or casks of the quality aforesaid, and the heads thereof shall be painted red; and the name of the inspector, or the company who distilled or refined the same, and the place where distilled or refined also the name of the inspector who inspected the same, and the appropriate number designating the quality of each barrel or cask so sealed, shall be marked thereon in plain white letters; and all crude oil or petroleum which shall be barreled or put in casks shall be put into barrels or casks of the quality aforesaid, the heads of which shall be painted red, and the contents shall be marked thereon in plain white letters; and every person who shall falsely mark, or cause to be falsely marked, any such barrel or cask, or who shall put into any such barrel or cask the head or heads of which are painted white, and marked with black letters, oil which will ignite at a lower temperature than 110 degrees when subjected to the usual test, or who shall put any small oil or benzine, benzole, naptha, gasoline or other like dangerous product of coal oil or petroleum, into any barrel or cask that shall not be painted and marked in accordance with the provisions of this act; and if any person shall put or cause to be put any refined oil of an inferior quality, or benzine, benzole, naptha, gasoline or other like products of coal oil or petroleum or crude coal oil or petroleum into any barrel or cask, the color or marks upon which indicate the contents thereof as being of a higher quality; or if any person shall so put up such article or product, and shading to the purchaser the true character of the same, such person or persons shall be subject to the penalties imposed by the second section of this act; and if any person shall use or offer for use any refined or petroleum has been distilled or refined, any refined or distilled oil without complying with the provisions of the act, such oil as said or removed shall be seized and forfeited to the United States; and such person or persons so offending shall be subject to a penalty of $1,000, which shall be recovered before any Court of competent jurisdiction, one-half of such penalty to be for the benefit of the informer.

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SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall make such rules and regulations as may be necessary to secure the proper execution of this act; and may from time to time cause special examination to be made into the administration thereof.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all taxes collected by virtue of this act shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and separate accounts thereof shall be kept; and all moneys or so much thereof, as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the payment of the expenses of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and all officers of the Treasury Department shall render such services in connection with the performance of this act as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

LAND OFFICE MATTERS.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office recently transmitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for delivery to the parties entitled to receive the same, twenty-eight patents, embracing an area of 62,262 acres, for lands in the Ten Section National Reserve, in the State of Kansas, issued pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, dated May 25, 1868, under authority of the treaty of May 30, 1854, with the Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankashaw and Wea tribe of Indians; also, under the same date, fourteen patents, embracing an area of 226,027 acres, for lands in townships 108, 107 and 106 North of ranges 24, 25, 26 and 27, west of the fifth principal meridian in the State of Minnesota, issued pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, dated Dec. 15, 1868, under authority of the treaty of April 15, 1862, with the Winnebago Indians, and an act of Congress approved Feb. 21, 1863, entitled "an act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their reservations in Minnesota for their benefit."

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The entire amount of bonds issued to the Pacific Railroads to Jan. 1, 1869, was $60,087,000; on which the annual interest, at six per cent., is $3,605,220. The whole amount reimbursed to the United States by the several roads, from freights, &c., up to Jan. 1, 1869, has been $1,182,-344 44, divided as follows: Union Pacific, $745,-427 16; Union Pacific, Eastern Division, $272,-254 28; Central Pacific Railroad, $45,138 10; Sioux City and Pacific Railroad, $19 27. Total, $1,182,-344 44.

REVENUE MATTERS.

Commissioner ROLLINS has written a letter to the Assistant United States Attorney at Philadelphia, stating that the act of July 13, 1866, amended, Schedule "C" by requiring to be stamped every can, bottle, or other single package containing meats, shell-fish, fish, fruits, vegetables, sauces, spices, prepared mustard, jams or jellies on or after the 1st day of October, 1866, made, prepared and sold or offered or removed for consumption in the United States. Prior to that time these articles were subject to an *ad valorem* tax. Section 169 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, declares that any person, firm, company or corporation who shall make, prepare and sell or remove for consumption, prepared mustard, preserved meats, fish, shell-fish, fruits, vegetables, stripe, jams and jellies, &c., without affixing stamps denoting the tax, shall incur a penalty of 50 for every such offense. Section 160 of the same act amended, declares that any person who shall sell or offer for sale any of the articles named in Schedule C, whether the articles were imported or of domestic manufacture, shall be deemed the manufacturer thereof, and subject to all the duties, liabilities and penalties imposed by law in regard to the sale of domestic articles without the use of the proper stamps, &c., and imported articles made subject to the payment of duties in addition to the stamps. Under the same provision of law, all articles of the same kind as those which have been imported, and which were put up in the original and unbroken packages in which the bottles or other implements were packed by the manufacturer, the person so selling and disposing shall not be subject to any penalty on account of the want of stamps. The act of June 30, 1864, changed the tax on meats, fish, shell-fish, vegetables, sauces, spices, prepared mustard, jams and jellies from the ad valorem tax to a stamp tax, and allowed from the 1st of July, the date of the passage of the act, till the 1st of October following, for all persons having stocks of these articles on hand to dispose of them, prior to the time when the stamps were required to be affixed. From and after that date, all such articles, whether in the hands of producers, or in the hands of dealers, were required to be stamped without regard to the time when they were manufactured, prepared or produced, or whether they had or had not previously paid an *ad valorem* tax. The person selling or offering for sale was held and deemed to be the manufacturer, and required to affix the stamps. The act of March 2, 1867, exempted from tax canned preserved fruits and meat-ham, and also canned and preserved vegetables, leaving fish, canned meats and jellies, still liable to tax, and no subsequent law has removed the tax upon the articles last named.

The Revolutionary Movement in Cuba—Position of our Government toward Both Parties.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1869.

The accredited agent of the Cuban revolution was, on Monday last, presented to the President, the object of his visit being to solicit the recognition of the belligerency of the revolutionists. He is a gentleman of fine address and pleasant personal appearance, being something beyond the middle height, with iron-gray hair, short curling beard, and a pair of piercing black eyes; he speaks Spanish and English equally well, and his manners are as polished as those of any hidalgo of the *sangre azul*. Perhaps the age of this person speaks as eloquently for the revolution as anything else could speak; for it shows that the spirit animating him and his associates is no fever in the blood of youth, no hair-brained fortune-seeking adventure, but the sober necessities of men who look before and after. Nevertheless, and in spite of our jaded appetites in this war-surfeited country, there is still a certain piquancy in the favor of the moment when one takes this handsome quiet gentleman by the hand, and reflects that to-morrow the click of the garrote may touch his throat. There is not, however, so much danger of that after all. The Cuban revolution is sure to succeed. Why, indeed, should it not? Do people pay taxes that are tribute for mere amusement? Are they proud of submitting to the disgraceful rule of a dissolute woman? Do they relish the perpetual establishment over them of virtual foreigners—for the Cuban is one man and the Spaniard is another. Does liberty rise upon their lea, brilliant as a statue in the sun, for them to turn with any love to that dark shadow of tyranny across the sea? Not if their agent in this country is any criterion. The tears are in his eyes as he speaks of the wrongs of his people. Their patriotism consists in loving the rich and tropical island passionately, not that land three thousand miles away, and the symbol, to them, of extortion and misrule.

Since COLUMBUS made that island an appendage of the Spanish Crown it has been the purse of some monarch's or minion's selfish pleasures. If it could have been wrung dry of its wonderful fertility or exhaustless resources, it would have been a desert long ago; and every year, for an uncounted term, it has supported its own Government in a shameful degree of splendor and remitted, moreover, to the Crown a tribute of $13,000,000. It is no wonder that all the better informed and more daring among the Cubans—those to whom modern progress had penetrated through the barriers with which Spanish bigotry surrounds a people—should have seized the first moment when the iron fingers of the Home Government relaxed their hold one atom to endeavor to gain their freedom. They have been fighting now for four months. Already nearly one-half of the territorial extent of the island is in their possession, containing a population of 800,000. Their army has 40,000 men in the field, and is augmenting day by day; of these, 20,000 are well armed, 16,000 but poorly armed, and 10,000 armed with such weapons as their own ingenuity has contrived. In the capture of Puerto Principe they have won a victory of prestige and power that has already demoralized their enemies, the Spanish volunteers. The slaves, whom they have freed, remain everywhere at their work, quiet and friendly.

The feeling is growing strongly here, (and more especially since the news of Monday that Spain has refused to cede, under any circumstances, the Island of Cuba to the United States,) that there should be neutrality, at least, on the part of our Government between the contending forces on the island. A people, wrestling to escape the yoke of European domination—the appeal of their representative is surely one which must eventually be heard, and which, considering the attitude of the Spanish Government to our own country during the late rebellion, we should be justified in yielding to forthwith. For it is no part of the business of the Great Republic to enforce neutrality against those who are struggling for freedom and sympathizing with ourselves, and in favor of those who are our antagonists, and seek only the maintenance of anti-republican ideas.

It is in view of this our present leaning toward them, that the agent of the revolutionists urges their recognition as a belligerent Power; for in addition to the moral assistance which the revolution will thus acquire, recognition will prevent the United States from being made, as it were, the base of the Spanish Government for the fitting out of expeditions and the furnishing of supplies. In support of his appeal the agent urges especially as the justification of recognition the already acquired success of the rebellion; the large dimensions in numbers and territory; considerations from the brutal manner in which the Spaniards are carrying on warfare, and showing that the savage is still in the nature of the old Spain—the wives and children of the insurgents being exposed in front of the Spanish forces; and particularly the abolition of slavery, which is already an accomplished fact within the lines of the revolution.

What may be decided upon, however, in the premises by the powers that be, it would be hard to say. Perhaps we shall be warned by the English Company's purchase in St. Domingo and Alta Velta, and the promised presence there of a British man-of-war—perhaps not. But it is to be expected that assistance of a private nature will presently have reached them that will pass materially different aspect on the face of affairs. That after the revolution shall have ended successfully it will be to our advantage to stand in the relation of good neighbor to Cuba cannot be doubted: the only thing left to us then will be to fall heir. There are not wanting, indeed, bold spirits who, following a geology of their own, and claiming that the West Indies are but the detritus of the Mississippi, brought down by that vast river and deposited by it at the mouth of the Gulf, would reannex them. There is no accounting for the confidence of poetry in the idea of a little encouragement and they will annex themselves.

DOMINO.

A Will Set Aside by a Tennessee Court.

From the Nashville Press & Times, Jan. 28.

Judge CAREY yesterday rendered his decision in the interesting will case of the late WILLIAM F. DOWNS. It will be remembered that it was argued at the last term of the Court and held over for advisement. Downs died a bachelor, leaving an estate valued at about $160,000, situated in this city and vicinity. J. C. ALLEN, who married one of the next of kin, came to the city in 1865, from Cincinnati, with powers of attorney from the other legatees, and took possession of the property. In 1866 a will was discovered purporting to have been made by DOWNS, devising all his property to the wife of ALLEN. The other legatees then upon revoked their powers of attorney, and commenced proceedings to set aside the will, and have the property divided according to the law of descent and distribution in this State. The case was heard before Judge CAREY sets aside the will and orders the property to be divided among the legal heirs. The case will be probably appealed to the Supreme Court.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP DONAU.

The new steamship *Donau*, which left Bremen Jan. 14, and Southampton Jan. 16, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing two days later news than was at hand by the *Australasian*.

Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON spoke in Luton, Bedfordshire, Jan. 15.

Much anxiety had been felt in Liverpool in respect to the foundering of the ship *Southern Empire*, which sailed from New-Orleans on Nov. 11. Intelligence had been received indicating the probable loss of the vessel, but no details were included in it. On Jan. 16, however, a telegram was received in Liverpool from Cardiff, stating that Capt. DIBLOF and one half of the crew of the *Southern Empire* had reached that port, and that the remainder, with the exception of one man, who had been drowned, were on board the Dutch bark *Hermanie*, and would no doubt be landed at Madeira. It seems likely that the persons aboard the *Hermanie* and those reported by our Associated Press dispatch to have been signalized *en route* for Madeira, and supposed to have been part of the crew or passengers of the *Hermanie*, were identical.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, made his public entry into Dublin Jan. 19. His reception was, on the whole, cordial and respectful, but to those who remembered the enthusiastic welcome accorded to the Prince and Princess of Wales, the proceedings of to-day were comparatively tame and uninteresting.

Americans arriving in the South of France have frequently suffered annoyance from not being provided with passports. The reiterated efforts of Gen. DIX have at last obtained that the regulation requiring such papers shall be hereafter entirely without effect. A circular from M. PINARD, when Minister of the Interior, and bearing the date of Dec. 9, 1868, declares that "all citizens of the American Union shall be hereafter permitted to enter, travel, and sojourn in France on the simple declaration of their nationality."

There is a rumor afloat that the Emperor NAPOLEON has some intention of placing a Protestant Minister and a chief rabbi among the Senators. It is to be hoped that the gentleman will find that if this new measure were realized it would be most favorably welcomed by the enlightened majority of the country, to whom it is evident that justice and equality demand that cardinals and bishops not alone be allowed to raise their voices in the Senate on questions which interest all religious alike.

The *Figaro* announces that Baron VON WERTHER is likely to succeed the Count DE GOLTZ, who still retains the rank of Prussian Minister Plenipotentiary to the Tuileries. Hitherto it was believed that the Count DE GOLTZ would have been promoted from the temporary rank he at present holds.

M. DE SARTIGES, who was promoted to the position of a Senator on being replaced by M. DE ROUHER as French Ambassador in Rome, has just determined to retire from public life altogether, although he has not reached the age of sixty. M. DE SARTIGES has served his country as a diplomatist; first at Rio Janeiro, then Turin and Rome. In return for such services, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs has proposed that a pension of 12,000 francs should be allowed the Ex-Ambassador for life.

The sudden death of the young Countess DE —— niece of M. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, has excited much sympathy in the Parisian fashionable world. The Countess went out as usual to drive in the Bois on Jan. 13, and a fly hit her nose. Before returning home inflammation had set in. Dr. NELATON was sent for, but he decided that amputation of the nose was necessary. The operation took place; gangrene set in, the poison having already spread through the whole system, and within twelve hours the young Countess expired.

The protocol in relation to Eastern affairs was signed Jan. 17 by the Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Italy, Prussia and Russia. It does not discuss any of the incidents that brought about the rupture of diplomatic and commercial relations between Turkey and Greece, but it says that the rupture and the events which caused it have decided the Powers, signatories of the Treaty of Paris, desirous to maintain peace in Europe, to commence to set forth again the principles of international law. They have solemnly declared that any State encouraging insurrection within the territory of another State, or opening its ports to privateers engaged in running a blockade legally constituted, or countenancing the formation on its own territory of expeditions destined to invade the territory of another State where an insurrection has arisen, is violating international law. That declaration will be communicated to the Greek Government by a collective note from the five Powers' signatories of the protocol, with a request to that Government to adhere to it. In any case, Turkey will be requested to withdraw her ultimatum.

Mr. SANFORD, United States Minister at the Court of Brussels, gave, a fortnight ago, a grand dinner to it queen at the Legation, in the Avenue de la Toison d'Or. This banquet was remarkable for the fact that there was entirely the produce of American productions, and comprised oysters, meats, game, poultry, fruit, vegetables, cheese, &c., all of which had been sent expressly from New-York; even the French wines drank had performed a voyage across the Atlantic and back. The steward returned accompanied by American champagne.

MM. JECKER, the Mexican banker, and ODYSSE BAROT, a writer on the *Liberté*, have been condemned by the Correctional Tribunal of Brussels to a month's imprisonment and 500f. fine each, for having fought a duel some time ago at Bois-le-Duc, in which Mr. BAROT was wounded in the thigh. The significance of the judgment lies in the fact that this is the first attempt made to put a stop to the system of Frenchmen choosing the territory of King LEOPOLD as the theatre for settling their "affaires d'honneur."

The Prussian *Gazette* says that the German military organization is now complete, and that, "a million of soldiers can, at any moment, be placed under arms by a single telegram from Berlin." The Prussian Scoop, it adds, consist of 68 battalions of infantry, 36 squadrons of cavalry, 12 regiments of artillery, with nine corps, 12 battalions of engineers, and a total of 410,000 soldiers in all. To these should be added the Federal contingents—total, 91,000 men. But, says the *Militair's Gazette*, this force of 501,000 men only represents the standing army of North Germany. "In case of emergency Prussia can also command the services of the troops of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Baveria, and immediately accede a levy of her reserve, consisting of 143,000 men. An additional force of 300,000 men is at her disposal for the occupation of towns and garrisons. The above numbers do not include the officers, military laborers, nor special corps of any kind."

THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

Speech of the Emperor Napoleon at the Opening of the Chambers.

The following is the text of the speech from the throne delivered Jan. 18, by the Emperor NAPOLEON at the opening of the French Chambers:

Messieurs les Sénateurs, Messieurs les Députés:

The speech which I address to you every year at the opening of the session is the sincere expression of the thoughts which guide my conduct. To explain frankly to the nation before your eyes the policy of the Government is to compromise its dignity. It is to give to foreign countries the guarantee of a free country. The task which we have undertaken together is arduous. It is not, indeed, without difficulty that, on a soil shaken by so many revolutions, a Government can be founded sufficiently powerful to maintain order and sufficiently free to give every legitimate satisfaction to public opinion. Without doubt, in the course of this long and laborious work, we have not always escaped all mistakes. But, in spite of them, we have made great progress. Our relations with foreign Powers, which had become embarrassed on account of the Roman question, have become more friendly. Our relations with Spain, and the Conference which is about assembling, will, I hope, settle a threatening condition in the East. It is a result of which we should appreciate the importance, if we remember that, at the time of the Congress of Paris, the Powers, which are now upon the most friendly terms, were then divided by the most serious differences. The agreement which has been established between us and them is the best guarantee for the maintenance of peace. Our internal situation is improving. Public credit, which has been severely tested, is now restored, and thanks to the prosperity of all classes continues to be encouraged. Before the end of the session, I shall propose to you, in view of the increase of our receipts, to diminish the duties which weigh upon the consumption of the people. Thanks to the liberal reforms which have been introduced into the Constitution, the Government will be able to realize many projects which are demanded by the interests of the country. Public credit, the prosperity of agriculture, commerce and industry, the development of railroads, the improvement of our rivers, the execution of the works undertaken in Paris, the embellishment of our towns, will be the constant objects of our solicitude. Our finances, which have been for the last few years the object of so much anxiety, are now in a satisfactory condition. The budget of 1869 will be presented to you in the form which has been adopted for the last three years since the establishment of the Empire, the Legislative Body will be consulted in detail upon the receipts and expenditures. We accept this new guarantee of order and economy. I am thoroughly resolved to persevere in the course which I have laid down—that is to say, to adopt all real progress, and to maintain all that is good. The essential bases of the Constitution, which the national vote has placed under shelter from all attacks, "A good tree is known by its fruits it bears," says the Gospel.

Well, if we cast a glance at the past, which is the Government which has given to France a series of the most prosperous, the most quiet, and most peaceful? Certainly every Government is liable to error, and fortune does not smile upon all enterprises, but that which constitutes my strength is the fact that the nation does not ignore that for twenty years I have had in all things the right intention and the firm will to do good. Which other motive was other than the interest and greatness of France. Nor is it ignorant of the circumstances that I was the first to desire a rigorous control over the conduct of affairs; that I made this object in the creation of the Assembly, convinced and persuaded that the real support of a Government is to be found in the independence and patriotism of the great bodies of the State. This session will add fresh services to those which you have already rendered to the country. Soon the measures which you have voted will be put in force, and I am sure that you will find in the results obtained the best reward for your labors. Whatever may be the policy which we have pursued, it will once more proclaim by its votes that it does not desire revolution, but wishes to rest the destinies of France upon the intimate alliance of power with liberty.

Comments of the British Press—The Speech the Vindication of the Emperor's Character.

From the London Times, Jan. 18.

"By their fruits ye shall know them." This is the Emperor's last challenge to his people. Glanst at the past, he says, and see what Government has given France seventeen years of ever-increasing quiet and prosperity. We suppose that LOUIS PHILIPPE might have asked the same question in July, 1847, and yet before July, 1848, he had ceased to reign. There are, indeed, critics of the Second Empire who declare that in arts, in literature, in official and political purity, the days of the Citizen King were days of comparative virtue. We accept this test to serve the declaration that the governing motive of every thought and deed for a score of years has been the interest and greatness of France. It is impossible to review all that the Emperor has written, and not feel in the sincere expression of universal success a popular answer to the taunts and sneers of his enemies. Those taunts and sneers, indeed, are not wholly failed in realizing it. That France has been eminent under him; that he has made and mended a map of Europe; that he has put public opinion of Europe in motion, and learned to rouse them, sophism and calumny always failing the surest. Statement by your appreciation and your consciences. I am thoroughly resolved to persevere in the course which I have laid down—that is to say, to adopt all real progress, and to maintain all that is good. The essential bases of the Constitution, which the national vote has placed under shelter from all attacks.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAJOR-GEN. JOHN BULLIVAN. The Military Services and Public Services of a Naval and Military Officer of the Revolution. By CHARLES BRADFORD. TROWBRIDGE & ALMONT.

—*The Atlantic Monthly* for February is a very readable number, as usual, full of good things. The opening chapters of "Elsie Venner" are in the author's best vein of quaint humor and shrewd observation of character. The first part of "Studies of the Stage" is a thoughtful and discriminating paper, which will be followed by others of equal merit. "Recollections of Lincoln" is a pleasant gossip about the President, by one who knew him well. "Sir Gibbie" is a story of Scotch life, which promises well. "Sea Drift" is a poem of the sea, full of the spirit of the ocean. "Bric-a-Brac" is a budget of literary gossip. "Contributors' Club" is full of good things. "Our Young Folks" is a capital number for the children. "Every Saturday" is full of interesting matter. The publishers announce that the March number will contain a portrait of Mr. Whittier, and a paper upon his life and writings.

—*The Galaxy* for February is a very attractive number. The opening chapters of "Dr. Austin's Guests" are full of interest. "Among the Pines" is a charming sketch of Southern life. "Sir Rohan's Ghost" is a story of the supernatural, which will be read with interest. "Sir Bevis of Hawkhurst" is a humorous sketch of English life. "Sketches of Artists" is a pleasant gossip about celebrities of the studio. "Nothing to Wear" is a capital satire upon the follies of fashion. "Recollections of Lincoln" is a pleasant paper, by one who knew him well. "Mr. Motley's Dutch Republic" is a thoughtful review of the work. "Recollections of Authors" is a pleasant gossip about literary men. "Literary Notices" is a budget of literary news. "Nebula" is a poem of merit. "Topics of the Time" is a budget of timely comments upon the events of the day. "Nebulæ" is a poem of merit. "Topics of the Time" is a budget of timely comments upon the events of the day.

—*The Living Age* for February 13th contains the following articles: "Lord Lytton's Novels," "Lord Lytton's Novels," "Lord Lytton's Novels,"

IMPORTANT WHISKY CASE.

Seizure of the Distillery of the Kentucky Bourbon Company.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Jan. 27.

The case of the United States *vs.* the Kentucky Bourbon Company was called for trial yesterday in the District Court of the United States, G. C. WHARTON, Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the Government, and MARTIN BIRON, Esq., attorney for the claimants. The jury was sworn and the case laid over until Thursday, the 28th inst. The property seized in this case has been valued, by appraisers appointed by the Court, in the sum of $16,142. The Government alleges six grounds of forfeiture of the said distillery.

First—That the owners and superintendents of the said distillery carried and carried on the business of rectifiers without having public payment of the special tax, or in the behalf required.

Second—That the owners and superintendents carried on the business of manufacturers of fermented liquors on which the taxes of distillers was carried on.

Third—That the owners and superintendents of the said distillery carried on the business of distillers, and distilled a large quantity of spirits and failed to enter the amount of spirits so distilled in a book required by law to be kept for that purpose.

Fifth—That the owners and superintendents of the said distillery carried on the business of distillers and rectifiers on the same premises.

Sixth—That the owners and superintendents of the said distillery did not comply with the law in reference to the cistern and cistern-room required by law to be erected in the said distillery.

This case, it is said, will be one of the most interesting of the kind ever tried in Kentucky, and is a branch of a piece of litigation commenced by the seizure of Chas. Cleveland's distillery some months ago. A large number of witnesses will be examined, and five or six days will probably be consumed in the trial.

Making a Will under Difficulties.

From the New-Haven Journal, Jan. 30.

On Wednesday evening Messrs. GARDNER and GOODYEAR, attorneys, were sent for to make a will for a woman named Ann Hall, who was reported to be near her death. They repaired to the house and to the room of the sick woman. Soon after the husband came in, and learning their errand, directed them, in rather an emphatic manner to leave. Believing it possession of the property of his wife, he refused to allow his friend to see, when upon his wife about to proceed to elect them, when several men came in and seized the pugilistic husband, forced him into the hall, and sealed the door. He secured a large carving-knife, and while the will was being executed, he flourished the knife with threats of cold-blooded murder. The attorneys seem executed the attorneys desired to leave, but the carving-knife was constantly in their path like a drawn sword. They tried the window, only to find the carving-knife glistening before their eyes. The strategem of barristerial genius was resorted to. Pencil and paper were produced, and writing for them. At length, while the man was in the house, the door was held by several men, and then the attorneys crawled out of a window and left the carving-knife and its wielder unmolested. The man was ordered to be arrested, but on the request of his daughter, it was recalled. The cause of the man's opposition was that the woman desired to give a portion of her property to her two daughters, and the husband was bound to have the whole.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 30, 1869.

$1,000 U. S. 6s '81, R.	107½	200 Quick. Min. Co.	s30.
1,000 U. S. 6s '81 C.	107⅜	600 Adams Express	62
20,000 5-20 O.	105½	200 do	s30
5,000 U. S. 6-20 '67	106	100 do	62⅛
do	s30 105⅝	200 do	s30
5,000 do	105⅝	200 Pacific Mail	127
5,000 U. S. 6s 10-40 C.	103⅛	150 Wells Fargo Ex.	73⅛
2,000 do	103⅜	70 do	s30
5,000 Ga. State bonds	82½	100 A. M. U. Ex.	48
10,000 Tenn. 6s new	67	100 do	s30
1,000 Erie 7s M.	93	100 do	53⅛
3,000 Chi. Bur. & Q.	111	100 do	s30
14,000 P. F. W. & C. M.	83	100 Mich. Southern	84⅛
2,000 Chi. & N. W. 7s	92	do	s30
3,000 Clev. & T. 6s	87	do	s30
2,000 M. & St. L. 7s	70	do	84⅜
20,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s	90	do	s30
20,000 do	89⅛	100 Clev. & Tol.	93⅛
5,000 Tol. P. & W. 7s	75	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅛
do	s30 75	100 Chi. & N. W.	92
5,000 W. U. Tr. 7s	93	100 N. J. Cen.	115⅜
1,000 Ga. West. 2d M.	79⅛	do	s30
21 Continental Bank	99	100 Ohio & Miss.	32
20 Tenth Nat. Bank	103	1000 Ohio & Miss.	32
1 Nassau Bank	100	100 do	s30
94 Ocean Bank	103	100 Erie Scrip	75
100 Cum. Coal Pf.	32½	100 H. & St. J. bds.	110
200 West. Union Tel.	81⅛	100 Chi. & R. I.	111
do	s30	do	s30
do	81⅜	200 do	87⅛
20 Del. & Hud. Can.	122	200 do	s30
do	s30	200 do	87⅜
20 Del. & Hud. Can. Co., bot. cash	128	200 do	s30 cash 87

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	106⅜	$5,000 U. S.	106 C.
20,000 do	106⅜	do	cash 106⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C.	106⅜	60,000 do	106⅛
5,000 U. S. cash C.	106	60,000 do	b10 106⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Adams Express	62⅛	100 Boston	97
do	62⅜	100 Chi. & Alton Pf.	124½
100 do	62⅛	200 C. & N. W.	92
100 do	62⅜	100 do	92⅛
100 Mer. Union Ex.	47⅛	400 Ohio & Miss.	32⅛
100 Pacific Mail	127	do	32⅜
200 do	127⅛	do	b10. 32½
200 do	127⅜	do	c. 32
200 do	127½	200 do	b10. 32⅝
200 do	127⅝	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	83⅛
200 West U. Tel.	80⅜	200 do	83⅜
200 do	80⅝	do	83½
200 do	80¾	do	83⅝
200 do	80⅞	do	83¾
200 New-York Cen.	94⅛	200 do	83⅞
do	94⅜	100 Chi. & Rock Island	110⅛
do	94½	100 Rock Island	110
200 Clev. & Pitts.	86⅛	100 Northwestern	81⅛
200 do	86⅜	do	81½
200 Clev. & Tol.	93⅛	do	81⅝
200 do	93⅜	do	81¾
200 Harlem	130⅛	do	81⅞

GOLD BOARD—12½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '81	107⅜	200 Fort Wayne	121⅜
5,000 do	107⅝	100 do	121½
200 Adams Express	62⅛	100 do	121⅝
100 do	62⅜	100 do	121¾
200 Canton Co.	45	200 Ohio & Miss.	32⅛
100 Mariposa Pf.	50	100 do	32⅜
100 do	50½	100 do	32½
100 do	50⅝	100 do	32⅝
100 do	50¾	100 do	32¾
100 do	50⅞	100 do	32⅞
100 Pacific Mail	127⅛	100 do	33
100 do	127⅜	100 do	33⅛
100 do	127½	100 do	33⅜
100 do	127⅝	100 do	33½
100 do	127¾	100 do	33⅝
100 do	127⅞	100 do	33¾
100 do	128	100 do	33⅞
100 do	128⅛	100 do	34
100 do	128¼	100 do	34⅛
100 do	128⅜	100 do	34¼
100 do	128½	100 do	34⅜
100 do	128⅝	100 do	34½
100 do	128¾	100 do	34⅝
100 do	128⅞	100 do	34¾
100 do	129	100 do	34⅞
100 do	129⅛	100 do	35
100 do	129¼	100 do	35⅛
100 do	129⅜	100 do	35¼
100 do	129½	100 do	35⅜
100 do	129⅝	100 do	35½
100 do	129¾	100 do	35⅝
100 do	129⅞	100 do	35¾
100 do	130	100 do	35⅞
100 do	130⅛	100 do	36
100 do	130¼	100 do	36⅛
100 do	130⅜	100 do	36¼
100 do	130½	100 do	36⅜
100 do	130⅝	100 do	36½
100 do	130¾	100 do	36⅝
100 do	130⅞	100 do	36¾
100 do	131	100 do	36⅞
100 do	131⅛	100 do	37
100 do	131¼	100 do	37⅛
100 do	131⅜	100 do	37¼
100 do	131½	100 do	37⅜
100 do	131⅝	100 do	37½
100 do	131¾	100 do	37⅝
100 do	131⅞	100 do	37¾
100 do	132	100 do	37⅞
100 do	132⅛	100 do	38
100 do	132¼	100 do	38⅛
100 do	132⅜	100 do	38¼
100 do	132½	100 do	38⅜
100 do	132⅝	100 do	38½
100 do	132¾	100 do	38⅝
100 do	132⅞	100 do	38¾
100 do	133	100 do	38⅞
100 do	133⅛	100 do	39
100 do	133¼	100 do	39⅛
100 do	133⅜	100 do	39¼
100 do	133½	100 do	39⅜
100 do	133⅝	100 do	39½
100 do	133¾	100 do	39⅝
100 do	133⅞	100 do	39¾
100 do	134	100 do	39⅞
100 do	134⅛	100 do	40
100 do	134¼	100 do	40⅛
100 do	134⅜	100 do	40¼
100 do	134½	100 do	40⅜
100 do	134⅝	100 do	40½
100 do	134¾	100 do	40⅝
100 do	134⅞	100 do	40¾
100 do	135	100 do	40⅞
100 do	135⅛	100 do	41
100 do	135¼	100 do	41⅛
100 do	135⅜	100 do	41¼
100 do	135½	100 do	41⅜
100 do	135⅝	100 do	41½
100 do	135¾	100 do	41⅝
100 do	135⅞	100 do	41¾
100 do	136	100 do	41⅞
100 do	136⅛	100 do	42
100 do	136¼	100 do	42⅛
100 do	136⅜	100 do	42¼
100 do	136½	100 do	42⅜
100 do	136⅝	100 do	42½
100 do	136¾	100 do	42⅝
100 do	136⅞	100 do	42¾
100 do	137	100 do	42⅞
100 do	137⅛	100 do	43
100 do	137¼	100 do	43⅛
100 do	137⅜	100 do	43¼
100 do	137½	100 do	43⅜
100 do	137⅝	100 do	43½
100 do	137¾	100 do	43⅝
100 do	137⅞	100 do	43¾
100 do	138	100 do	43⅞
100 do	138⅛	100 do	44
100 do	138¼	100 do	44⅛
100 do	138⅜	100 do	44¼
100 do	138½	100 do	44⅜
100 do	138⅝	100 do	44½
100 do	138¾	100 do	44⅝
100 do	138⅞	100 do	44¾
100 do	139	100 do	44⅞
100 do	139⅛	100 do	45
100 do	139¼	100 do	45⅛
100 do	139⅜	100 do	45¼
100 do	139½	100 do	45⅜
100 do	139⅝	100 do	45½
100 do	139¾	100 do	45⅝
100 do	139⅞	100 do	45¾
100 do	140	100 do	45⅞
100 do	140⅛	100 do	46
100 do	140¼	100 do	46⅛
100 do	140⅜	100 do	46¼
100 do	140½	100 do	46⅜
100 do	140⅝	100 do	46½
100 do	140¾	100 do	46⅝
100 do	140⅞	100 do	46¾
100 do	141	100 do	46⅞
100 do	141⅛	100 do	47
100 do	141¼	100 do	47⅛
100 do	141⅜	100 do	47¼
100 do	141½	100 do	47⅜
100 do	141⅝	100 do	47½
100 do	141¾	100 do	47⅝
100 do	141⅞	100 do	47¾
100 do	142	100 do	47⅞
100 do	142⅛	100 do	48
100 do	142¼	100 do	48⅛
100 do	142⅜	100 do	48¼
100 do	142½	100 do	48⅜
100 do	142⅝	100 do	48½
100 do	142¾	100 do	48⅝
100 do	142⅞	100 do	48¾
100 do	143	100 do	48⅞
100 do	143⅛	100 do	49
100 do	143¼	100 do	49⅛
100 do	143⅜	100 do	49¼
100 do	143½	100 do	49⅜
100 do	143⅝	100 do	49½
100 do	143¾	100 do	49⅝
100 do	143⅞	100 do	49¾
100 do	144	100 do	49⅞
100 do	144⅛	100 do	50
100 do	144¼	100 do	50⅛
100 do	144⅜	100 do	50¼
100 do	144½	100 do	50⅜
100 do	144⅝	100 do	50½
100 do	144¾	100 do	50⅝
100 do	144⅞	100 do	50¾
100 do	145	100 do	50⅞
100 do	145⅛	100 do	51
100 do	145¼	100 do	51⅛
100 do	145⅜	100 do	51¼
100 do	145½	100 do	51⅜
100 do	145⅝	100 do	51½
100 do	145¾	100 do	51⅝
100 do	145⅞	100 do	51¾
100 do	146	100 do	51⅞
100 do	146⅛	100 do	52
100 do	146¼	100 do	52⅛
100 do	146⅜	100 do	52¼
100 do	146½	100 do	52⅜
100 do	146⅝	100 do	52½
100 do	146¾	100 do	52⅝
100 do	146⅞	100 do	52¾
100 do	147	100 do	52⅞
100 do	147⅛	100 do	53
100 do	147¼	100 do	53⅛
100 do	147⅜	100 do	53¼
100 do	147½	100 do	53⅜
100 do	147⅝	100 do	53½
100 do	147¾	100 do	53⅝
100 do	147⅞	100 do	53¾
100 do	148	100 do	53⅞
100 do	148⅛	100 do	54
100 do	148¼	100 do	54⅛
100 do	148⅜	100 do	54¼
100 do	148½	100 do	54⅜
100 do	148⅝	100 do	54½
100 do	148¾	100 do	54⅝
100 do	148⅞	100 do	54¾
100 do	149	100 do	54⅞
100 do	149⅛	100 do	55
100 do	149¼	100 do	55⅛
100 do	149⅜	100 do	55¼
100 do	149½	100 do	55⅜
100 do	149⅝	100 do	55½
100 do	149¾	100 do	55⅝
100 do	149⅞	100 do	55¾
100 do	150	100 do	55⅞
100 do	150⅛	100 do	56
100 do	150¼	100 do	56⅛
100 do	150⅜	100 do	56¼
100 do	150½	100 do	56⅜
100 do	150⅝	100 do	56½
100 do	150¾	100 do	56⅝
100 do	150⅞	100 do	56¾
100 do	151	100 do	56⅞
100 do	151⅛	100 do	57
100 do	151¼	100 do	57⅛
100 do	151⅜	100 do	57¼
100 do	151½	100 do	57⅜
100 do	151⅝	100 do	57½
100 do	151¾	100 do	57⅝
100 do	151⅞	100 do	57¾
100 do	152	100 do	57⅞
100 do	152⅛	100 do	58
100 do	152¼	100 do	58⅛
100 do	152⅜	100 do	58¼
100 do	152½	100 do	58⅜
100 do	152⅝	100 do	58½
100 do	152¾	100 do	58⅝
100 do	152⅞	100 do	58¾
100 do	153	100 do	58⅞
100 do	153⅛	100 do	59
100 do	153¼	100 do	59⅛
100 do	153⅜	100 do	59¼
100 do	153½	100 do	59⅜
100 do	153⅝	100 do	59½
100 do	153¾	100 do	59⅝
100 do	153⅞	100 do	59¾
100 do	154	100 do	59⅞
100 do	154⅛	100 do	60
100 do	154¼	100 do	60⅛
100 do	154⅜	100 do	60¼
100 do	154½	100 do	60⅜
100 do	154⅝	100 do	60½
100 do	154¾	100 do	60⅝
100 do	154⅞	100 do	60¾
100 do	155	100 do	60⅞
100 do	155⅛	100 do	61
100 do	155¼	100 do	61⅛
100 do	155⅜	100 do	61¼
100 do	155½	100 do	61⅜
100 do	155⅝	100 do	61½
100 do	155¾	100 do	61⅝
100 do	155⅞	100 do	61¾
100 do	156	100 do	61⅞
100 do	156⅛	100 do	62
100 do	156¼	100 do	62⅛
100 do	156⅜	100 do	62¼
100 do	156½	100 do	62⅜
100 do	156⅝	100 do	62½
100 do	156¾	100 do	62⅝
100 do	156⅞	100 do	62¾
100 do	157	100 do	62⅞
100 do	157⅛	100 do	63
100 do	157¼	100 do	63⅛
100 do	157⅜	100 do	63¼
100 do	157½	100 do	63⅜
100 do	157⅝	100 do	63½
100 do	157¾	100 do	63⅝
100 do	157⅞	100 do	63¾
100 do	158	100 do	63⅞
100 do	158⅛	100 do	64
100 do	158¼	100 do	64⅛
100 do	158⅜	100 do	64¼
100 do	158½	100 do	64⅜
100 do	158⅝	100 do	64½
100 do	158¾	100 do	64⅝
100 do	158⅞	100 do	64¾
100 do	159	100 do	64⅞
100 do	159⅛	100 do	65
100 do	159¼	100 do	65⅛
100 do	159⅜	100 do	65¼
100 do	159½	100 do	65⅜
100 do	159⅝	100 do	65½
100 do	159¾	100 do	65⅝
100 do	159⅞	100 do	65¾
100 do	160	100 do	65⅞
100 do	160⅛	100 do	66
100 do	160¼	100 do	66⅛
100 do	160⅜	100 do	66¼
100 do	160½	100 do	66⅜
100 do	160⅝	100 do	66½
100 do	160¾	100 do	66⅝
100 do	160⅞	100 do	66¾
100 do	161	100 do	66⅞
100 do	161⅛	100 do	67
100 do	161¼	100 do	67⅛
100 do	161⅜	100 do	67¼
100 do	161½	100 do	67⅜
100 do	161⅝	100 do	67½
100 do	161¾	100 do	67⅝
100 do	161⅞	100 do	67¾
100 do	162	100 do	67⅞
100 do	162⅛	100 do	68
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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 1, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WINTER GARDEN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

THE VARIETY.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

BRYANT'S MINSTREL HALL.

PACIFIC TABERNACLE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested to do so.

To Advertisers.

Advertisements in the TIMES are requested to bring their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is rumored in Paris that the Greek Government was determined to accede to the terms submitted by the Peace Conference. The Russian Government has urged such a course.

The papal Nuncio at Madrid has determined to withdraw from Spain. All the representatives of other Powers have united in protesting against the insults he has received from the Provisional Government.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported adversely to the bill to incorporate the National Gold and Silver Mining Company of Washington, D. C. Another long discussion took place on the proposition to run the Records of the Capitol on Inauguration Day. Mr. CRAGIN advocated the reconsideration of the vote refusing it use, and explained that it was now proposed to have a reception therein and not a ball. The Senate finally refused to reconsider by a vote of 29 to 21. Consideration of the special order for the day, the suffrage amendment, was then resumed, and the Appropriation bills Army, Civil and Diplomatic, Legislative, Executive and Judicial, were considered in its stead. Then, the Pension, the Naval and the Military Academy Appropriation bills, were amended and passed, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House a bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and passed, providing for the payment of the compensation of collectors of customs or assistant assessors of internal revenue who may perform the duties of collectors or assessors during the absence of the officers or otherwise. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for information relative to the claims of certain citizens of Illinois for supplies furnished the troops of the United States. All amendments were agreed to, and the joint resolution passed by the necessary two-thirds vote, yeas 143, nays 42. In Committee of the Whole the Indian Appropriation bill was considered for an hour, and then Mr. WOODWARD made an address in opposition to Mr. JENCKES' Civil Service bill. The House adjourned over to-day.

GENERAL.

It is said that certain overtures have been made to the United States Government by the authorities of Hayti and San Domingo, which, if successful, will result in the annexation of those countries to the United States. At a special meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration last week, a resolution was passed declaring it the duty of the Board to report a resolution for the removal of the Castle Garden Depot, and the erection in substitution thereof of a suitable building on the Battery grounds, or some other suitable location. Any application coming from the proper civil authorities of the State of New-York, or from Congress, having in view an addition to be made to the territory of the United States, will be favorably considered by the Board.

The steamer *Seven Brooks*, ran ashore in a gale on the night of the 29th ult., on Mariner's Reef, about four miles from the entrance to Hong Kong harbor. While on her voyage from the Gulf to San Francisco, she had encountered very severe weather, and, it is feared, a mutiny, as there were no indications that the vessel which left Hong Kong with her had been taken. It has been found that the mate and six of their way forward, a boiler-maker, breaking the pantry door from a seaman, and after coming on the steamer had captured the ship in its original position and effectually secured all arms of their opponents. They then took the money box containing the wages, and, fastening a long line between them, threw them into the sea at La Paz. Suspected parties who had been watched were discovered grappling for the money at the point where it was sunk, and, when they had brought it to shore, divided it among themselves. The steamer had on board about $30,000 in specie.

Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Collector of Texas for Galveston, was ambushed near the village on Friday night by two Mexicans, brutally beaten, robbed and left for dead, bathed in gore and gunpowder and thrown by the roadside insensible. When he returned to consciousness he managed to free his footprints the shackles and walked to Galveston with his hands bound and gave an alarm. The townspeople turned out and scoured the country round, but, at last accounts, had not found the assailants. Mr. WASHINGTON at the time of the attack was returning to his home about two miles from the village on the Caylerville road. He had been to town to deposite the money in the Galveston Valley Railroad Bank, but was unable to do so, as the bank was closed.

Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, of Auburn, recently elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New-York, has formally accepted the call, in a letter to the Committee of the Convention appointed to inform him of his election.

The steamship *Hermann Livingston*, Capt. W. S. CHESEBROUGH, from Savannah the 26th instant, with merchandise and passengers, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Pursuer PAUDEN WITH that our thanks are due for their courtesy.

The Texas Convention has refused to enter in its journals a protest signed by one-third of its members against the resolutions of the majority for the divisions of the State. The Committee sent to Washington, from the Convention, and all its doings in the premises, have been denied a hearing.

It is reported that a letter has been received in Washington from Collector SMYTHE, authorizing the withdrawal of his name for confirmation as Minister to Russia.

Two French vessels were recently seized by the Haytien Government in the harbor of St. Marc, charged with running the blockade. The French Admiral commanding in those waters immediately compelled the Government to release them. He contended that there was no sufficient blockade kept up at the Haytien ports, and that the fact of a man-of-war running into them occasionally did not constitute a blockade. The reported capture of ARC CAYES by SALNAVE is not confirmed. It is thought, however, that this city, as also the towns of Jacmel and Jeremie, will speedily surrender.

WILLIAM H. GRIMM, charged with the murder of his wife, and convicted of murder in the first degree by the Supreme Court in Litchfield County, Conn., and sentenced to be hanged, has just had a new trial. A prisoner in the State Prison, who was in the Litchfield jail when GRIMM was there, testified that GRIMM acknowledged to him that he gave poison to his wife. Circumstantial evidence strongly confirmed this testimony, but the jury did not agree—nine being for murder in the first degree, and three for acquittal. GRIMM will have another new trial in April.

Toward 7 o'clock yesterday evening two unknown men entered the Building No. 565 Broadway, corner of Prince-street. They proceeded to the second floor of the premises, occupied as a gambling saloon, and seizing Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS, an habitué of the place, who was alone at the time, bound and gagged him, and afterward despoiled him of $1,700 in current funds and of jewelry valued at $1,000. The robbers escaped.

A terrible outrage was committed on Saturday night in the liquor saloon No. 1 Ridge-street, on the person of a young woman from the country, named MARY VELASCO, who had been enticed in there by a ruffian named JAMES KENNY. He was subsequently arrested.

Rev. W. C. VAN METER, founder of the Howard Mission, has retired from the management of that institution.

A very large meeting of tailors was held yesterday afternoon at Harmony Hall, with a view of taking measures to procure an advance of wages for those who work for ready-made clothing houses. The grievances did not extend to those who do custom work. Three-fourths of those present were Germans.

Cotton was decidedly more active and firmer on Saturday. Breadstuffs were generally cheaper and less sought after. Provisions were in more request. Pork and Lard closed with more steadiness. Groceries salable at full prices. The Freight market showed more animation, with 493 vessels of all classes in port.

Gen. Grant and Political Parties.

Gen. GRANT is coming to this City this week to enjoy the last play-spell he is likely to get for some years. Next week he will be officially informed that he is President elect, and then his troubles will begin. His first duty will be to select his Cabinet; and it seems to be pretty generally understood that he regards this as a matter of more immediate concern to himself than to anybody else,—one upon which, therefore, volunteer advice is not desired.

Meantime we hear from Washington that the feeling among leading Republicans is becoming one of intense and painful anxiety. Their advice has not been asked; they have not been informed of the General's intentions; they haven't the slightest idea what course he intends to pursue; and the political future seems to them, as a matter of course, wrapped in impenetrable gloom. The main points of anxiety and of doubt is whether the General intends to take and follow the advice of the party, in his official action, or to "set up for himself"—follow the dictates of his own judgment and act upon his own sense of justice and sound policy. All experience, it is urged, shows that the former is the only safe way,—the only way in which his administration can be made a success—and that the latter will lead inevitably to the fate of JOHN TYLER and ANDY JOHNSON. Members of Congress, in both Houses, wearied with watching and waiting to be "sent for," do not hesitate to proclaim, more or less openly, that if Gen. GRANT does not assault the Republican Party and confront it to its expressed desires, he must not count on *their* support, and naturally enough they predict for him a speedy discomfiture.

In all this there is something of good sense, something of natural impatience, and a good deal of narrow-minded and ignorant selfishness. Gen. GRANT knows that he has been elected mainly by the Republican Party,—and that the political sentiments and principles of that party are those which in the main control the country. It is not at all likely, therefore, that he will either ignore the principles or the interests of the party. The Government of this country is a party Government—one in which the wishes and views of the dominant party must control. No President, therefore, can hope for success in carrying on its administration, in disregard of these views and wishes; and Gen. GRANT is the last man likely to make the attempt. He is not a man of overweening personal ambition,—or of undue confidence in his own ability. It is a marked feature of his life that he has always shunned power rather than sought it, and that a desire to promote the public welfare has been the only motive which has ever governed his public action.

But, on the other hand, he is not a man likely to take his opinions ready made from others, or to regard anybody's ideas of policy and duty as paramount to his own. He will think for himself, and judge for himself, on all matters relating to his own official action. And, although he was nominated and elected by a political party, no President for many years has been more free from the rigid responsibility to the rule of party than he. He was never identified in any active way with the party which elected him, and gave only a general assent to its leading principles, and declared his general sympathy with its views and purposes, when it offered him its nomination.

And with that general declaration the whole party was satisfied. It asked nothing more at his hands. It was neither expected nor desired that he should so far identify himself with any section of the party, or with any class of its leaders, as to hamper the independence of his official action. He has the confidence of the great body of the people, without regard to parties, and will command their support in all acts that relate to the public good, and involve the restoration of peace and harmony to the whole country.

The reconstruction policy of Congress has not only come to be the law of the land, but it has come to be the settled policy of the nation. We hear no more from any quarter of overthrowing it. The Democrats have ceased to revile it in their speeches and Conventions. Even the Southern newspapers, most bitterly opposed to it at the outset, have ceased to denounce it or to expect its reversal. It is felt universally that, whether it is or is not the *best* policy that could have been adopted, it has come to be the *only* policy from which settled peace and harmony can be expected. No one doubts, therefore, that Gen. GRANT will administer the Government in conformity with its spirit and its language, and that the reorganization of society, political and civil, in the Southern States, must proceed on the basis of its principles and its provisions.

But in the selection of the specific agencies and measures by which this result shall be sought, Gen. GRANT may very wisely be left to the exercise of his own discretion. Indeed, his relations to the people of the whole country, as well as to the party which elected him, give him the right to claim this at their hands. He will, without doubt, consult the opinions of the men whose abilities, character and position make their opinions of value on all matters of public concern; but he has a perfect right to claim exemption from that volunteer dictation, on all matters, great and small, and especially on all appointments to office, which party leaders have come to consider it their right to exercise over all incumbents of the Executive chair.

A Settlement Required.

It may be perfectly just and right for our Government to *accept* or to *reject* the settlement of our differences with England in the way proposed by the treaty recently concluded: but it ought to do this on some rational ground and not for the mere purpose of keeping the case open, so that when opportunity offers we may punish England for her misconduct toward us. The treaty which Mr. JOHNSON has made may be defective or objectionable: in the mode it provides for appointing an umpire in case of difference between the English and American Commissions, we think it is. But let an amendment be proposed, by which such defects can be remedied. The whole thing ought not to be allowed to fall through if we are in earnest in pretending a wish to preserve the peace. If we want war, let us have it: if we want peace let us embrace this opportunity of securing it. But let us do one thing or the other,—not keep this question open to exasperate the people of both countries without doing any possible good to either.

Greece and the Conference.

Count WALEWSKI has arrived at Athens, bearing the recommendation addressed to Greece by the Powers represented in the Paris Conference. Five days are allowed by the terms of the protocol for the preparation of a formal reply by the Hellenic Government, and the latest telegraphic advices are to the effect that the reply is expected to be unfavorable. We are not inclined to place implicit confidence in any statement of the kind, but we fear it is only too probable that Greece may be so far carried away by a morbid pride of nationality and undue self-reliance as to plunge recklessly into hostilities with Turkey. The neutrality of the Great Powers, it is said, is assured, in case of war. There is a point, however, on which somewhat more definite "assurances" would be more satisfactory. It probably does not suit any one of the Great Powers to go to war just at present on any question whatever, much less to precipitate the general European war, which must precede any permanent settlement of the Eastern question. But should hostilities between Turkey and Greece be prolonged for any length of time, the chances are strongly in favor of their "drifting into war," either simultaneously, or one by one. The interests in the matter of Russia and Prussia on the one hand, and those of France, England, and Austria on the other, are so thoroughly antagonistic, that it is impossible to look on the state of affairs with any great confidence in the preservation of peace in Europe, should a blow once be struck in the East. A conflict between Greece and Turkey, with the inevitable accompaniment of insurrections and disturbances in Turkish territory, would not be quickly terminated; and, considering the hatred existing between the two races, would very probably give occasion to fierce and bloodthirsty deeds and reprisals on both sides. Before long intervention would be talked about, and then would come the danger. We may hear, however, five days hence, that Greece has thought better of it, and accepted the recommendation of the Paris Conference. We hope that such may be the case, as it is difficult to see what possible good can accrue either to Greece herself or to the Christians throughout the Ottoman Empire from an outbreak of hostilities. Whatever concessions, material or moral, Turkey may be willing to make in deference to the will of the Great Powers of Europe, she certainly will fight to the last rather than yield to the dictation of Greece. A war between the two countries would simply be an unmitigated evil, ruinous to the best interests of both, and dangerous in the highest degree to the peace of all Europe. There now only remain five days in which it can be averted, and we hope that wise counsels may prevail at Athens during that period.

Cuba.

The Cuban revolt has now been in progress for over three months. It appears to be more formidable to-day than at any time since it broke out.

Neither the severely repressive measures of Captain-General LERSUNDI, nor the liberal and conciliatory policy of Captain-General DULCE, have enabled the Spanish troops to make headway against it. It is virtually triumphant throughout the Eastern Department; and though there have been no serious revolutionary demonstrations in the Western Department, the recent events in Havana have shown the profound sympathy of the native Cuban population with the party of republican independence.

The Spaniards of all parties are determined to retain their splendid colony. To the Home Government Cuba is a source of rich revenues. To the proud and patriotic Spaniard, it is a reminiscence of the days of Spanish power and glory. To every Spaniard it is a dream of wealth and happiness. If the Spanish authorities had money, we have no doubt they could raise a hundred thousand volunteers in Spain to fight for the possession of the "ever-faithful isle."

They have already sent reinforcements to strengthen the hands of DULCE, and we judge that by this time there must be at least 20,000 Spanish troops in the island. But DULCE says he requires 10,000 more to insure the triumph of Spanish arms against the rebellion; and it is not possible, under the present state of affairs in Spain, for the Home Government to dispatch troops in such figures. Less than a year ago, Queen ISABELLA offered the Pope 30,000 soldiers to sustain his power, but that was on condition that the French Emperor should guarantee *her* in the possession of her throne. Had they gone, she would have been left with but a small army of her own, and, as later events have shown, she would have been all the safer on that account.

The Cuban revolutionists have fought with great persistency and courage. It has long been the habit of the Spanish residents to taunt the native Cubans with imbecility and cowardice, but their conduct has, at all events, disproved that accusation, and they have shown that they can confront the best troops of Spain, and contest the field with them, with fair chance of success. Their general behavior, too, has, in the main, been defensible. They have burned one or two small towns for military reasons, and have been charged with ravaging districts of country and plantations from motives of revenge. But thus far we have heard of nothing worse than is common in civil wars—nothing worse than is common on the part of a combatant who labors under great disadvantages of organization and arms, and who is determined to attempt success by all the means known to civilized war.

It is impossible for Americans to desire success for any European country struggling for supremacy on American soil; and it is impossible to desire victory for the Spanish power against those who are fighting for the independence of Cuba. The only thing that has moderated the sentiment of this country in the present contest is the condition of Spain itself. Spain had just, through an admirably-managed Liberal revolution, thrown off the old despotism of the Bourbons, and established a free Government, when the Cuban insurrection burst forth. We were just offering her our best wishes for her strength and prosperity, when we saw the outbreak of revolt in her richest possession, and saw the attempt to tear from her the gem which she had held and prized for centuries. It is on this account that there has not been an enthusiasm for the Cuban Republicans such as is very sure to exist in this country for any American population contending with any European Government.

But still it cannot be expected that we will desire success for the military power of Spain against the Cuban revolution. Both the Government and the people of this country have maintained a strict neutrality. We have done nothing to strengthen the one side or damage the other. Neither by diplomacy or menace have we taken ground. We presume both parties have purchased arms in this country,—though we judge by our Cuban news that far the greater part have been procured by the Spaniards. But of this, nothing is publicly known, and no complaints have been made by any party that we have heard of.

If Cuba win her independence, and establish a free government, we will not refuse her our salutations. For obvious reasons, she may not be a desirable acquisition to this country; but some time or other, every part of America must be freed from European domination.

Operations of the Treasury—Mr. Conkling's Bill.

A proposition of the former Register of the Treasury to the Ways and Means Committee, to forbid the issue by the Secretary of more gold-bearing bonds, will, if adopted, remedy a flagrant evil. One of the most costly features of Treasury mismanagement has been the steady increase of gold interest-bearing bonds, issued at the discretion of the Department, in exchange for non-interest bearing securities, or in advance of the period at which other securities have been exchangeable. Under the plea of consolidating the debt, its cost to the country has been seriously, and in some degree unnecessarily, increased. The effect of Mr. CARVERDAM's suggestion, as we understand it, would be to withold this discretionary power, and at the same time arrest the tendency to swell the specie obligations of the Government.

The secrecy with which the Secretary has conducted his operations is another evil of magnitude which Mr. CONKLING, by a bill before the Senate, proposes to correct. The sales of Treasury gold and bonds, and the purchase of Bonds Thereby, are transactions by which persons connected as an enormous amount have been lost to the country. Mr. MCCULLOCH's last report furnishes evidence both as to the extent to which these operations have been carried, and their indefensible character. From a financial point of view they have been as unwise as they have been costly. They have given rise to much scandal, and by playing into the hands of speculators, have fostered the uncertainty from which legitimate business suffers.

Mr. CONKLING's measure strikes at the root of the thing and supplies the only effective remedy. It throws upon the Treasury the onus of attending to its own business, and by prohibiting the payment of compensation to brokers for the sale, negotiation or exchange of securities, puts an end to more than one "ring," and eradicates a corrupting element of Wall-street speculation. The bill makes compulsory the public conduct of Treasury transactions, whether relating to gold or bonds. In no other way does it seem possible to prevent the continuance of abuses which are at once discreditable and unprofitable to the Government.

The plan is in harmony with the expressed desire of a large body of merchants and bankers, and meets a want which has been too long neglected.

Ritualism in the English Church—The Threatened Schism.

The position which Ritualists have assumed, or, as they would say, have been forced into, in relation to the Church of England, has now become full of danger to the unity of the communion. A schism appears to be impending such as has not been seen in any Church for the last three hundred years. The danger was not unforeseen, but it was a danger of that kind which scarcely any forethought can avert. It is not too much to say that at this moment the Protestant Episcopal Church in England appears likely to fall into pieces, not by pressure from without, but from dissensions within.

For a period now extending over the lives of most of us, a powerful society has been in existence in London designed to bring about the violent separation of Church and State. Its work is now actually taken up with eagerness by the very members of the threatened Church. While the State gives patronage, it claims to exercise control over ecclesiastical discipline and organization. It is not a mere form to say that the Queen is the head of the Church. The laws of the Church, which here are exercised independently of secular Courts, are liable in England to be altered, corrected or expounded by the ordinary tribunals. When the Church is at peace no party has any reason to complain of this State control. But now a very large proportion of the clergy are in favor of adopting forms, and wearing vestments, and inculcating doctrines, such as that of the real presence, which others consider to be dangerous approaches to the practice of the Church of Rome. Under these circumstances the State is called in as a dictator, and the power which it exercises is immediately felt to be a grievous yoke.

We need not recall at any length the events which have led to the disorders in the English Church. The same causes are at work here, although on a restricted scale, and it will be remembered that at the Episcopal Convention held last Autumn in this City, the House of Bishops thought it necessary to address an earnest remonstrance against the extreme doctrines which the Ritualists profess. In England the contest is of older date, and it has acquired a bitterness to which we are at present comparative strangers. A single clergyman has been singled out for the purpose of bringing to a test the strength of the secular courts, in cases where ordinary ecclesiastical authority had been found unavailing. Mr. MACKONOCHIE is the rector of a church in the heart of London. He is a Ritualist of the most extreme kind. His method of conducting service differed very little from that which is adopted in Roman Catholic churches. The Bishop of London interfered, but his warnings and appeals were alike disregarded. Litigation was tried, and after a long time it has been decided that the burning of candles, and the more objectionable of the Ritualistic practices, are unlawful.

In what way this decision could be enforced is perhaps not very clear to the Ritualists who are most afraid of it, but when we consider that Mr. MACKONOCHIE is condemned to pay the costs of the suits in which he has been involved, amounting, it is said, to £30,000, it is evident that the use of lighted candles and magnificent robes is likely to be attended with considerable expense. The Ritualists have, however, held a great meeting in London to consider what should be done. The question was put plainly to them,—would they obey the decision just given against them, or would they defy the law? The discussion was conducted with moderation, and it is on that account all the more entitled to be regarded as a true expression of the opinions of a large section of the clergy. Rev. W. J. BENNETT, Vicar of Frome, whose name has been often before the public, declared plainly that he "chose to obey the law of God and His Church rather than the law of the Queen." He was for disregarding the decision of the Court of Appeal. Another clergyman, Rev. GEORGE NUGEE, took the same view, and remarked that "the American Church had imposed no such conditions on her clergy, and the providence of God had been seen in that Church." But as a succeeding speaker justly pointed out, the illustration was nothing to the purpose, for the Church in America is not "Established"—it has no connection with the State. While the English Church is united with the State, and receives its patronage, it must be amenable to its laws. And this necessity leads to a cry from the Church itself for disestablishment.

It is this change of feeling which promises to render "Anti-Church-and-State" Societies superfluous. Here are the clergy themselves clamoring for the voluntary principle. Their motive, as we have said, is to be left free to act as they think proper—to be at liberty to light as many candles as they please, and to preach from the pulpit the doctrine that the bread and wine used at the sacrament are miraculously changed into the "very body and blood" of the Redeemer. Bishops might protest, but this authority they would set aside. Rev. A. MACONOCHIE told the meeting which was held on the 18th instant that "he thought the time had come when the Church must seek to be delivered from the burden of its union with the State," and this announcement was received with loud cheers. The clergymen present ultimately refrained from passing a resolution to act in defiance of the Court of Appeal, but they left each minister to decide for himself what course he would take.

All this is but the beginning of strife. Men like Mr. PURCHASE, of Brighton, and Mr. BENNETT, of Frome, will not be deterred from conducting the service in the mode which they sincerely believe to be right. The Ritualists are very much in earnest, and it is at present quite uncertain how far public opinion in England goes with them. Their churches are, as a general rule, crowded, even when other churches in the immediate neighborhood are empty. The tendency of the age is toward startling external effects, even in the house of worship. No one who is attached to the Episcopal Church can fail to regard the present troubles within it without melancholy forebodings; but if these troubles should end in the dissolution of Church and State, our own experience forbids us to believe that religion will suffer. The clergy in England begin to discover that the people are willing and able to support the form of worship which they prefer. It is quite possible that in many rural districts the present "fat" livings would become very lean ones. But the general cause which the clergy have at heart would not be impaired, nor do we believe that the clergy, as a body, would be poorer than they are now. The wealth accruing to the Church would be more evenly distributed, and if there would be fewer livings of £1,500 or £2,000 a year, there would also be fewer of £70 or £90. The tendency of Ritualism is to produce disestablishment, and from that point of view we cannot pronounce it wholly pernicious to the Church.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is reported that our Collector has authorized the withdrawal of his name as a candidate for the Russian Mission: and that a settlement of accounts at the Custom-house is to be entered upon immediately. It is not desired that persons who have not paid their fare should step up to the Captain's office: their *protegé* will probably be notified to step out of it. It is reported that a formidable list has already been forwarded to headquarters.

The best and most practical measure ever suggested for relieving Broadway was suggested by FERNANDO WOOD in 1857, when he urged in his message that the sidewalks should be cleared of the cellar-steps, projecting doorways, show-cases, hanging signs and other obstructions which now incumber it for the benefit of private parties. He showed that in this way *eight feet* in width could be regained for the public use from the individuals who have seized and appropriated it to their own. The whole expense he showed would be less than $150,000, while the street would be wider, more convenient, and in every way adapted to the public uses it was designed to serve. This seems a very simple and small improvement in view of the many gigantic and chimerical changes that have since been proposed;—but it is well worth thinking of even now.

A rumor prevailed in Nevada not long ago that Senator NYE was about to resign his seat in the Senate to take one in Gen. GRANT'S Cabinet. Thereupon half a dozen candidates for his place became prominent and active in the canvass. We believe Gen. NYE has not resigned as yet,—but that may be only because Gen. GRANT'S Cabinet has not yet been formed. The incident illustrates how very far Nevada is from the rest of the world.

The inauguration ball question really excites more interest, and gives rise to more active agitation, than the currency, the national debt, or any of the other humdrum topics which everybody is tired of hearing about. The Senate has decided that it shall not be held in the rotunda of the Capitol, a decision over which we should suppose everybody who has the slightest idea of attending it would rejoice over. Gen. GRANT took the trouble to say that he didn't care a fig whether they had one at all or not, which, as a matter of course, caused him to be quoted on both sides. Some very "earnest" men gave vent to a good deal of high-principled indignation over a report that the managers intended to make distinctions of "color, race, and previous condition" in inviting their guests, and some others were greatly exercised lest the ladies should be over or under dressed,—they did not seem to know which they objected to most, as both amounted to about the same thing. But as the result of the whole uproar, the old style inauguration ball seems likely to expire, as we fervently hope it may.

From the official reports rendered by the Corporation Counsel of judgments against the City during the year 1868 the aggregate foots up $500,000. Of this sum the *Transcript*—the "Ring" organ—receives $300,000, which may be considered a very moderate amount, as it only exceeds by $150,000 the money which was paid to the *Daily News*. True, the existence of these two papers is not known widely beyond the offices whence they are issued, but there never has been any pretence on the part of the City Government that advertising its proceedings through these channels was to benefit anybody.

The Senate Indian Committee, we understand, have concluded to report in favor of erecting the Indian Bureau into a separate department of the Government. Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, is in favor of erecting the Revenue Bureau into a separate department of the Government. We have not heard lately of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Agriculture, or the Department of Labor; but we presume we shall soon hear of them after the erection of the departments now called for.

When the Philadelphia *North American* lately charged the importers and dealers of this City with the habit of selling to their customers pieces of goods measuring ten yards as though they contained twelve, we smiled at its ignorance of mercantile and business transactions. The *North American*, however, produces a letter from a foreign house engaged in the American trade, which shows that a New-York firm, in ordering goods, had directed their pieces to be cut the length of ten yards, instead of the regular measure, twelve yards. Now, it is quite possible that such an order was given, but as it is not shown that the New-York firm palmed off these ten-yard pieces as though they contained twelve yards, we don't see that it proves anything. We don't see that it shows it to be customary with the trade on houses of New-York to cheat country merchants out of two-twelfths of the goods they purchase. Even if it was shown that the firm alluded to actually cheated fools in this way—what then? We presume the *North American* would be willing to admit that even in Philadelphia there may possibly be at least one rascal.

The Spanish Republicans are a powerful party, with able leaders. Throughout the present contest, while working vigorously for success, they have borne themselves admirably—counseling only public action, and laboring to restrain popular passion. They have been defeated in the elections throughout the Kingdom, but they must hereafter be a power in the Spanish Legislature, and in the administration of affairs.

We publish elsewhere a card from Collector SMYTHE'S appointment clerk, in reply to Mr. E. A. POLLARD'S letter which we copied a day or two since from a Richmond paper. He gives a very flat contradiction to several of Mr. POLLARD'S statements. It denies, for example, that a word was said to him about continuing his salary beyond the end of the month in which his resignation should take effect; and also denies explicitly Mr. P.'s report of the conversation about taking the oath. There is one point in the case (and it is the only one of any real importance) on which we wish Mr. LELAND were a little more full and explicit. How came Mr. POLLARD to be appointed at all? Mr. L. says that neither he nor Mr. SMYTHE knew anything of Mr. P.'s political antecedents. Then they knew a good deal less of him than they ought to have known before appointing him, and less, we venture to say, than they are in the habit of learning before making appointments from among our citizens. Mr. POLLARD was about as well known, to every one at all familiar with the origin and history of the rebellion, as JEFF. DAVIS or Gen. LEE; and it seems scarcely possible that either the Collector of New-York or the appointment clerk under him, should be wholly ignorant of his connection with the rebellion. But it is still less likely that those who urged his appointment should have been equally ignorant of his antecedents, or should have failed to say anything of them. *Who were they?* We ask not in the indulgence of an idle curiosity, but the public would be glad to know who has influence, by a mere request, to get so active, bitter and notorious a rebel and secessionist from the beginning as Mr. POLLARD, into the Custom-house, when so many of our Union soldiers were pressed in vain by the foremost men of the country.

WENDELL PHILLIPS has experienced another outpouring of bile in Boston, touching Gen. GRANT, Congress and the Republican Party. He holds them all responsible for not having impeached President JOHNSON and put BEN WADE in his place. It this could not have been done with safety to the party, before the election it could afterward; and if done even then it would have prevented many thousand murders in the South. He holds Congress responsible for not having passed Mr. SUMNER'S bill establishing negro suffrage in all the States. Being a political measure, he says the Supreme Court could not touch it. Mr. PHILLIPS waxed unusually warm, even for him, in these denunciations,—and that is saying a good deal.

We have had most unnatural weather, and very pleasant,—being a realization of COLERIDGE'S idea:

"Where Winter, slumbering in the open air,
Wears on his smiling face a look of Spring."

Yesterday, with its warm sun, its passing clouds and its soft breezy air, had the aspect and feeling of April; while, by looking closely at the whitish grass-plots in gardens, so lately covered over with snow, a person could discover a thousand little verdant shoots making their way as fast as possible into the world—after the manner of most other greenhorns. The weather has been a sort of discomfiture to the sleigh-drivers and the skaters, but a great god-send to the poor people who shiver through our Winters and never enjoy them. Last evening, however, after nightfall, the wind rose high and blew cold, indicating frost and perhaps storm and snow before the daylight of Monday morning.

The "Booth property" may be described as a sort of Nevada mine—one of those requiring such a vast amount of tunneling before anything can be made of them. This property is valued at fifty millions of dollars—representing the estates of a Sir CHARLES BOOTH, who died in 1798, a BOOTH, Lord DELAMERE, and about ten others of the same surname—a very "clobbery" people, by all accounts, in the matter of making their wills. Scrip is issued whereby, for the sum of three (3) dollars, the members of the association will each get three hundred dollars when the property is got—perhaps at the day of judgment. Mr. HARRIOT, of Vermont, is now in London working it up as a paid agent, and he and Mr. COLUMBUS SMITH are to receive ten per cent on the amount of money received. We wish they may get it.

The practice of sending bad meat to the New-York markets has been somewhat checked of late by the action of the Board of Health. In London the most resolute steps have been taken by the authorities in regard to this matter. Not only have very heavy fines been imposed on parties bringing in bad meat, but a wealthy farmer has been sent to prison for the offence, without being allowed the chance of paying a heavy fine. A few prosecutions, and a few examples of this sort in New-York, would furnish a memorable lesson.

The New-England Labor Reform League just established in Boston means to employ lectures, tracts, journals, the pulpit and the ballot in their cause. The memorial of the League, drawn up by Mr. E. M. DAVIS, of Philadelphia, declares that paper money is better suited to the wants of the age than gold or silver, and that gold bullion or gold dust may be transferred to foreigners in payment instead of coin stamped at great expense in a mint. It also claims that the necessity which brought in greenbacks brought out old benefits to the cause of labor, and that the country produced, in the last seven years, more wealth than it had ever realized before in the same space of time. What will the bullionists and the copperheads say to all this? Of course, the circumstance that most of the assertions put forth by the "League" are neither based on facts or history, will materially affect their value in the minds of some people.

The grave questions which have, during the past few years, agitated the Episcopal Church, do not seem to have injuriously affected the interests of this large and influential body of Christians. Etonism, High Churchism and Low Churchism, it is true, appear at times to have been discussed in anything but a tolerant spirit; but the ob-

BRIEF NOTES.

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Will receive accounts of American banks and bankers, open credits on approved names, issue Bills on the United States or Europe, buy and sell Foreign or American Exchange, make collections in Europe or America, and transact such other business as may be entrusted to our care, with the accustomed liberality.

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Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on

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PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

Holders of the Coupons of the Mortgage Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, due Feb. 1, 1869, will present the same at the BANK OF AMERICA on and after that date for payment in GOLD, free from Government tax.

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Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

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BROKER IN
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,
NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th day of July, 1868, and of the adjournment of notice of the Company to meet at Hartford, on the 3d day of March next, at 12 o'clock P. M., to consider, act and vote upon the following matters of business, viz.: To authorize the issue of Bonds of the Company, to the amount of $3,000,000, to be secured by mortgage of the road and property of the Company, and to be payable the 1st day of April next, and the coupon or interest thereon shall be called for by the Board of Directors.

Certificates will be given at the time of meeting for the Bonds authorized by said meeting, which will be ready for delivery at the Treasurer's office on and after the 1st day of April next, and the Stock certificates will be issued from the office of the Secretary in New-York.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of February to the 10th of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES H. BISHOP, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, by vote of the Board of Directors, has been appointed Treasurer of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, and will hereafter pay the dividends and transact the business of the Treasurer's office at the office of the Company, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York, instead of at the office of the Company in New-Haven, as heretofore.

JAMES H. BISHOP, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1869.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of $1 per share, subject to the consolidation with the Company, will be declared in the consolidation with the Company, will be declared in the consolidation with the Company, will be declared in

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL LINE TO FRANCE.

THE FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S FIRST-CLASS WESTERN WORLD, Capt. LEFEVRE, Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M., from pier foot of Canal-st., North River, will carry the United States Mail for Havre and Paris. Rates of passage, including wines, \$100 gold. Steerage, \$40 currency. Freight, \$80 per ton of 40 cubic feet. Apply to AUGUSTE BELMONT & CO., No. 23 Wall-st., or WM. WALKER & SON, 56 West Ave.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE.

CITY OF BOSTON, Capt. H. KENNEDY, Saturday, Feb. 6, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Capt. J. CAMERON, Saturday, Feb. 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER, Capt. S. J. LLOYD, Saturday, Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF BOSTON, Capt. H. KENNEDY, Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.

Rates of passage, including wines, \$100 gold. Steerage, \$40 currency. Freight, \$80 per ton of 40 cubic feet. For passage, apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

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THE NEW AND SUPERIOR IRON STEAMSHIP
CITY OF MEXICO,
Capt. CHARLES H. BAKER, will leave pier foot of CANAL-ST., NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
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THE NEW AND SUPERIOR IRON STEAMSHIP
CITY OF VICKSBURG,
Capt. J. A. GARDNER, will leave pier foot of CANAL-ST., NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
CHARLES M. PALMER, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

THROUGH LINE TO
PANAMA.
CALIFORNIA, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 1 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Company's new and splendid steamships leave this port for the above places on the 1st and 15th of each month (or next day if Sunday), as follows:

CALIFORNIA, Capt. Wm. H. MORGAN, Feb. 1, 10 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. J. H. DOUGLASS, Feb. 15, 10 A. M.
CONSTITUTION, Capt. [illegible], March 1, 10 A. M.

Passage to San Francisco, including wines, \$300 gold. Steerage, \$150 gold. Cabin passage to Panama, \$100 gold. Steerage, \$50 gold. Cabin passage to Australia, China or Japan, \$300 gold. Steerage, \$150 gold. Freight, 40 cubic feet to the ton, \$80 gold. Specie and through freight for China, Australia and Japan taken at low rates.

Through tickets to San Francisco, Australia, China and Japan, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

Through tickets to San Francisco, Australia, China and Japan, at the office of the Company, No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL.

THE NEW-YORK AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE.
FOR RIO JANEIRO.
THE NEW AND FAST-SAILING IRON STEAMSHIP
ARIEL,
Capt. [illegible], will leave pier foot of CANAL-ST., NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
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CHARLES M. PALMER, No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

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THE NEW AND SUPERIOR IRON STEAMSHIP
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FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

LOUISIANA AND TEXAS LINE.
CALLING AT HAVANA.
THE NEW AND SUPERIOR IRON STEAMSHIP
CITY OF MEXICO,
Capt. CHARLES H. BAKER, will leave pier foot of CANAL-ST., NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
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EVERY SATURDAY

THIS UNDOUBTEDLY FIRST-CLASS AND SPEEDY
STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE STEAMSHIP
ANTONIA,
A. COMAN, Commander, will sail for the above ports from pier foot of CANAL-ST., NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

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CHARLES M. PALMER,

The New-York Times, Monday, February 1, 1869.

ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY.

A Man Garroted and Stunned and Robbed of $7,700—The Thieves Escape, with the Booty.

Another of those audacious robberies which have lately been so frequent, occurred last evening at the corner of Broadway and Prince-street, and in this instance the thieves met with more than the usual measure of success which has attended such enterprises, as they succeeded in making their escape after they had robbed their victim of about $7,700 in money, and of jewelry valued at $1,000.

The scene of this last exploit of the Swindell was the second floor of the building etc. on Broadway, occupied by JAENECKE & JARVIS as a gaming saloon. The building occupies the southeast corner of the street, and the floor has windows opening upon both Broadway and Prince-street. Last evening being Sunday no business was being done and the saloon unlocked, and at 7 o'clock was entirely deserted, with the exception that Mr. WILLIAM MOREY, a Sub-Inspector of police, and by one of the Prince-street windows smoking a cigar, while waiting for Mr. JARVIS. He felt entirely safe, as the door was locked and no brave to it were known to be in the premises except seven, which were in the possession of persons connected with the house. As Mr. MOREY thus sat in the dark smoking, he heard the door open and heard steps, but he paid no attention to them where he sat, but he paid no attention to them where he sat, but he paid no attention to them where he sat